United Nations A/69/1008–S/2015/629

General Assembly
Security Council

Distr.: General
13 August 2015

Original: English

General Assembly
Sixty-ninth session
Agenda item 33
Protracted conflicts in the GUAM area and their implications for international peace, security and development

Security Council
Seventieth year

Identical letters dated 11 August 2015 from the Permanent Representative of Georgia to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council

I have the honour to transmit herewith the statement of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Georgia, dated 11 August 2015, regarding the new cases of the illegal placement of so-called "demarcation banners" by the Russian occupation forces in Georgia (see annex).

I should be grateful if you would have the present letter and its annex issued as a document of the sixty-ninth session of the General Assembly, under agenda item 33, and of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Kaha **Imnadze**
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

15-13784 (E) 180815

Please recycle

Annex to the identical letters dated 11 August 2015 from the Permanent Representative of Georgia to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council

Statement of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Georgia regarding the new cases of illegal placement of the so-called "demarcation banners" by the Russian occupation forces in Georgia

On 10 August 2015, Russia's occupation forces, illegally deployed in Georgia, installed new banners marking the so-called "border" on the territory adjacent to the villages of Tamarasheni and Tseronisi of the Kareli municipality of Georgia, thus leaving farmlands of local residents outside the new markers.

A similar illegal action took place on 6 August when the Russian occupation forces illegally reinstalled the banner marking the so-called "state border" on the territory adjacent to the village of Tsitelubani of the Gori municipality.

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Georgia condemns yet another provocative act on the part of Moscow, which poses a threat to the security and stability and grossly violates local residents' fundamental human rights. Georgia once again calls upon the Russian Federation to fulfil its international commitments, including those under the 12 August 2008 ceasefire agreement, and to refrain from actions directed towards the escalation of the situation.

At the same time, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Georgia calls on the international community to appropriately assess Russia's illegal occupation policy directed against Georgia's sovereignty and territorial integrity and to take adequate measures for maintaining security and stability on the ground.

United Nations S/2015/630

Security Council

Distr.: General
14 August 2015
English
Original: Arabic

Letter dated 13 August 2015 from the Permanent Representative of Libya to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council

On instructions from my Government, I wish to draw the attention of the Security Council to the grave security and humanitarian situation in the city of Sirte, where the organization Islamic State has committed unprecedented crimes against the population.

Since Wednesday, 12 August 2015, the organization Islamic State has been massacring the civilian population. More than 30 civilians have been killed and a large number have been injured in an effort to suppress the inhabitants' uprising against Islamic State. The latter has carried out a series of assassinations and human rights violations targeting civilians, particularly moderate religious leaders and political activists.

The transitional Government of Libya expresses its outrage at the negative attitude of the international community and the Security Council, which has looked on at the suffering of the civilian population of Sirte and other Libyan cities all the while preventing the Libyan army from acquiring weapons and strengthening its capabilities. It is also outraged that the necessary measures have not been taken in order to protect civilians in accordance with Security Council resolution 2214 (2015), particularly paragraphs 3 and 7.

I should be grateful if the present letter could be brought to the attention of the members of the Security Council and issued as a document of the Council.

(*Signed*) Ibrahim O. A. **Dabbashi**
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

15-13818 (E) 140815 170815

Please recycle

United Nations S/2015/631

Security Council

Distr.: General
13 August 2015

Original: English

Letter dated 13 August 2015 from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council

I have the honour to refer to Security Council resolution 2206 (2015), adopted on 3 March 2015, by which the Council decided to create the Panel of Experts on South Sudan for a period of 13 months.

Following the resignation on 17 July 2015 of Mr. Vladimir Zhagora (Belarus) as armed groups expert and Coordinator, I wish to inform you that, after consulting with the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 2206 (2015) concerning South Sudan, I have appointed the following expert:

– Mr. Klem Ryan, armed groups (New Zealand)

I have also designated Mr. Payton Knopf (United States of America) to serve as Coordinator of the Panel of Experts.

I should be grateful if you would bring this matter to the attention of the members of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) **BAN** Ki-moon

15-13785 (E) 140815

Please recycle

United Nations A/69/1009–S/2015/632

General Assembly
Security Council

Distr.: General
14 August 2015

Original: English

General Assembly
Sixty-ninth session
Agenda item 36
Question of Palestine

Security Council
Seventieth year

Letter dated 13 August 2015 from the Permanent Representative of Kuwait to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I am writing to you in my capacity as Chair of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation (OIC) Ambassadorial Group in New York to share with you the concern of OIC over Israel's decision to force-feed Palestinian hunger-striking prisoners. OIC stresses that forcibly feeding hunger strikers constitutes a flagrant violation of international human rights norms and standards, which forbid the force-feeding of detainees. OIC further stresses that Israel, the occupying Power, should fully respect the freedom, dignity and rights of Palestinian prisoners.

On 30 July 2015, the Israeli Parliament passed the so-called "Law to Prevent Harm Caused by Hunger Strikes", which sanctions the force-feeding of Palestinian hunger-striking prisoners in Israeli occupation prisons. The new law, in effect, empowers the courts to permit doctors who treat prisoners on hunger strike to feed them against their will, which violates the Patients' Rights Law.

It is important to note that the International Committee of the Red Cross opposes force-feeding and stresses the need to respect the choices and to preserve the dignity of detainees. Equally important, the Malta Declaration, which was adopted by the World Medical Association, states that "Any decisions lack moral force if made involuntarily by use of threats, peer pressure or coercion. Hunger strikers should not be forcibly given treatment they refuse. Forced feeding contrary to an informed and voluntary refusal is unjustifiable. Artificial feeding with the hunger striker's explicit or implied consent is ethically acceptable ... Forcible feeding is never ethically acceptable. Even if intended to benefit, feeding accompanied by threats, coercion, force or use of physical restraints is a form of inhuman and degrading treatment. Equally unacceptable is the forced feeding of some detainees in order to intimidate or coerce other hunger strikers to stop fasting."

It should be recalled that, in the 1970s and 1980s, the Israeli authorities resorted to the forced feeding of prisoners to forcefully break their hunger strikes, which resulted in the death of three prisoners: 'Abd Al-Qader Abu Al-Fahem (11/05/1970), Rasem Halawi (07/20/1980) and Ali Al-Jaafari (07/24/1980). It should

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also be noted that more than 207 Palestinian prisoners and detainees have died in the Israeli occupation prisons since 1967, of whom 74 were deliberately murdered, 73 died as a result of torture under interrogation and 54 died as a result of intentional medical negligence by the medical staff of the Israeli Prison Service.

Instead of using criminal methods that violate medical ethics and international law, Israel should address the injustices that have forced prisoners to resort to hunger strikes, end its practice of administrative detention without charge or trial and provide humane conditions for Palestinian prisoners. Israel should stop immediately its attempt to break the prisoners' will by violating their human rights, including the right of autonomy over one's body, in an attempt to deprive prisoners of the only means of peaceful protest left at their disposal.

I should be grateful if you would arrange to have the present letter circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under agenda item 36, and of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Mansour **Alotaibi**
Ambassador
Permanent Representative of the State of Kuwait
Chair of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation

United Nations S/2015/633

Security Council

Distr.: General
14 August 2015

Original: English

Letter dated 13 August 2015 from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council

In accordance with article 17, paragraph 3, of the Relationship Agreement between the United Nations and the International Criminal Court, I have the honour to convey the attached communication dated 29 June 2015 from the President of the Court, Judge Silvia Fernández de Gurmendi (see annex).

The President transmits therewith the decision on the Prosecutor's request for a finding of non-compliance against the Republic of the Sudan, issued by Pre-Trial Chamber II of the International Criminal Court on 26 June 2015, in the case of the *Prosecutor v. Abdel Raheem Muhammad Hussein*.

I should be most grateful if you would bring the present letter and its annex to the attention of the members of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) **BAN** Ki-moon

15-13839 (E) 180815

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Annex

Letter dated 29 June 2015 from the President of the International Criminal Court addressed to the Secretary-General

[Original: English and French]

Pursuant to article 17 (3) of the Relationship Agreement between the United Nations and the International Criminal Court, and in accordance with article 87 (7) of the Rome Statute and regulation 109 (4) of the Regulations of the Court, and as requested by Pre-Trial Chamber II, I hereby transmit the decision on the Prosecutor's request for a finding of non-compliance against the Republic of the Sudan of the Chamber, dated 26 June 2015 (see enclosure).

I would be grateful if you could transmit the present letter and its enclosure to the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Silvia **Fernández de Gurmendi**

Enclosure

[Original: English and French]

ICC-02/05-01/12-33 26-06-2015 1/10 NM PT

Cour
Pénale
Internationale

International
Criminal
Court

No.: ICC-02/05-01/12
Date: 26 June 2015

PRE-TRIAL CHAMBER II

Before: Judge Cuno Tarfusser, Presiding Judge
Judge Marc Perrin de Brichambaut
Judge Chang-ho Chung

SITUATION IN DARFUR, SUDAN

THE PROSECUTOR V. ABDEL RAHEEM MUHAMMAD HUSSEIN

Public

Decision on the Prosecutor's Request for a finding of non-compliance against the Republic of the Sudan

Document to be notified, in accordance with regulation 31 of the *Regulations of the Court*, to:

The Office of the Prosecutor
Fatou Bensouda, Prosecutor
James Stewart, Deputy Prosecutor

Counsel for the Defence

Legal Representatives of Victims

Legal Representatives of Applicants

Unrepresented Victims

Unrepresented Applicants for Participation/Reparation

The Office of Public Counsel for Victims

The Office of Public Counsel for the Defence

States Representatives
Competent authorities of the Republic of Sudan

Others
Presidency
Bureau of the Assembly of States Parties

REGISTRY

Registrar
Herman von Hebel

Deputy Registrar

Victims and Witnesses Unit

Detention Section

Victims Participation and Reparations Section

Others

No. ICC-02/05-01/12 4/10 26 June 2015

Pre-Trial Chamber II (the "Chamber") of the International Criminal Court (the "Court" or the "ICC") issues this decision on the "Prosecution's request for a finding of non-compliance against the Republic of the Sudan in the case of *The Prosecutor v Abdel Raheem Muhammad Hussein*, pursuant to article 87(7) of the Rome Statute" (the "Prosecutor's Request" or "Application").[1]

I. PROCEDURAL HISTORY

1. On 31 March 2005, the Security Council (the "SC" or the "Council") acting under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations (the "UN") adopted Resolution 1593(2005), referring the situation in Darfur, Sudan to the Court.[2]

2. On 1 March 2012, Pre-Trial Chamber I ("PTC I") issued a warrant of arrest against Abdel Raheem Muhammad Hussein ("Hussein") for seven counts of crimes against humanity and six counts of war crimes.[3]

3. On 13 March 2012, the Registry informed PTC I that the warrant and the requests for arrest and surrender of Hussein had been transmitted to Sudan, all states parties and the members of the UNSC[4], calling for their cooperation pursuant to, *inter alia*, articles 89(1) and 91 of the Rome Statute (the "Statute").

4. This warrant of arrest remains to be executed.

II. APPLICABLE LAW

5. The Chamber notes articles 21(1)(a) and (b), 86, 87(7) 89 and 97 of the Statute, rule 195(1) of the Rules of Procedure and Evidence (the "Rules"), regulation

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[1] ICC-02/05-01/12-32.
[2] S/RES/1593 (2005).
[3] ICC-02/05-01/12-2.
[4] ICC-02/05-01/12-4; ICC-02/05-01/12-5; ICC-02/05-01/12-6.

109(2), (3) and (4) of the Regulations of the Court (the "Regulations") and article 17(3) of the Negotiated Relationship Agreement between the ICC and the UN (the "Relationship Agreement").

III. DETERMINATION BY THE CHAMBER

6. Hussein was, at the time of the issuance of the warrant and until early June 2015, the Minister of Defence of the Republic of Sudan, a key minister in the cabinet of President Omar al-Bashir. To this day, following his recent appointment as Governor of Khartoum, he continues to hold public office and remains a high-profile official in Sudan. The issuance of the warrant of arrest has had no impact either on his senior position within the Sudanese administration or on his willingness and ability to travel beyond Sudanese borders, including on behalf of Omar Al-Bashir. On three occasions, upon receiving notification of Hussein's imminent travel to Chad[3], Central African Republic[4] and South Sudan[5], PTC I issued decisions[6] reminding those States of their outstanding obligation to implement UNSC Resolution by arresting Hussein and instructing the Registrar to prepare and transmit requests for arrest and surrender when necessary. Those decisions and requests were issued to no avail: in all instances, as related in the reports submitted by the Registrar[7], Hussein was able to complete his travels unhindered.

7. Sudan's failure to arrest Hussein is only one instance of its by now long history of determined and consistent failure to comply with UNSC Resolution

[3] ICC-02/05-01/12-11.
[4] ICC-02/05-01/12-13.
[5] ICC-02/05-01/12-22-Conf.
[6] ICC-02/05-01/12-12; ICC-02/05-01/12-14; ICC-02/05-01/12-16; ICC-02/05-01/12-20; ICC-02/05-01/12-21; ICC-02/05-01/12-23-Conf.
[7] ICC-02/05-01/12-15 (Chad); ICC-02/05-01/12-18-Conf (Chad); ICC-02/05-01/12-19-Conf (Chad); ICC-02/05-01/12-17 (CAR); ICC-02/05-01/12-25-Conf (South Sudan)

1593. This failure dates back to the first warrants of arrest issued in the situation in Darfur, has emerged as a constant feature ever since, and has found its most controversial expression in its persistent refusal to surrender President Al-Bashir.

8. The Chamber recalls that, as early as 25 May 2010, PTC I issued the "Decision informing the United Nations Security Council about the lack of cooperation by the Republic of the Sudan" in the context of the case of the *Prosecutor v. Ahmad Muhammad Harun and Ali Muhammad Ali Abd-Al-Rahman*.[9] As recently as 9 March 2015, Sudan's repeated refusal to arrest and surrender its most senior suspect led the Chamber (acting upon a request by the Prosecutor) to issue a finding of non-cooperation of Sudan and to transmit it to the UN Security Council for the adoption of appropriate measures[10].

9. Since the adoption of UNSC Resolution 1593, Sudan has made it clear that it would not surrender any of its nationals to the jurisdiction of the Court. Particularly significant in this respect appears a statement by the Sudanese presidential assistant quoted by the Prosecutor in the context of the Office's ninth report to the SC on 5 June 2009, pursuant to resolution 1593(2005), to the effect that "[n]o Sudanese, not Al-Bashir and not a non-Al-Bashir, will appear before the [Court], and we will not even send a lawyer to represent us there". Since the issue of the warrant of arrest, the country's unwillingness to submit to the jurisdiction of the Court has been repeatedly reiterated by senior Sudanese officials. On 5 June 2013, in an assertion which stands out for its resolute tone, the Sudanese representative stated before the Security Council that the "Prosecutor's demand that [the Sudanese government] implement the arrest warrants issued against [Omar Al Bashir] and other Sudanese officials is unacceptable because i.

[9] Pre-Trial Chamber I, ICC-02/05-01/07-87
[10] ICC-02/05-01/09-227.

is based on faulty logic" and "[w]hat is based on wrong is of necessity wrong itself".[9] The lack of cooperation by Sudan in respect of all suspects in the situation, including Hussein, has been repeatedly exposed by the Prosecutor's reports submitted to the Security Council pursuant to resolution 1593, most recently on 15 December 2014[10]. Representatives of Sudan have refused to receive documents emanating from the Court relating to the execution of the warrant, including the request for Hussein's arrest and surrender[11].

10. Finally, the extent of Sudan's determination to systematically evade the obligations stemming from UNSC Resolution 1593 emerged most prominently on the recent occasion of the African Union summit held in South Africa on 13 and 14 June 2015.

11. Against this scenario, which has already prompted the ICC Prosecutor to denounce Sudan's "consistent pattern of non-cooperation" in front of the Security Council[12], a renewed sense of urgency demands that the Court does not remain silent or inane. The Court has heard from Sudanese representatives that the country's position vis-à-vis the Court "will not change".[13]

12. The Chamber wishes to reiterate that, whilst only States Parties to the Statute are under an obligation to cooperate with the Court, a resolution adopted by the Security Council acting under Chapter VII of the UN Charter creates an obligation to cooperate with the Court on those UN Member States which are not parties to the Statute. As a UN member since 12 November 1956, Sudan is bound

[9] S/PV.5976, http://www.un.org/en/ga/search/view_doc.asp?symbol=S/PV.6976, page 17.
[10] Twentieth report of the Prosecutor of the International Criminal Court to the UN Security Council pursuant to UNSCR 1593(2005), paragraph 28.
[11] ICC-02/05-01/12-10-US-Exp, paragraph 5 and Annex 1 thereto.
[12] Nineteenth report of the prosecutor of the International Criminal Court to the UN Security Council pursuant to UNSCR 1593(2005), 23 June 2014, paragraph 8.
[13] ICC-02/05-01/09-113-Conf-Exp-Anx2; also ICC-02/05-01/09-113-Corr-Exp, para. 8.

by the terms of the UN Charter, including its article 25 according to which "[m]embers of the United Nations agree to accept and carry out the decisions of the Security Council in accordance with the [...] Charter". As stated by the International Court of Justice in its advisory opinion on *Namibia*, "when the Security Council adopts a decision under article 25 in accordance with the Charter, it is for member States to comply with that decision [...]. To hold otherwise would be to deprive this principal organ of its essential functions and powers under the Charter".[17]

13. The SC adopted resolution 1593(2005), in which it was *decided* that the "Government of Sudan [...] *shall* cooperate fully with and provide any necessary assistance to the Court and the Prosecutor pursuant to this resolution".[18] The legal effect of this resolution is twofold. First, Part 9 of the Statute and the relevant Rules governing State Party cooperation become applicable vis-à-vis Sudan. Second, Sudan is expected to provide the necessary cooperation envisaged in said resolution including the implementation of the requests calling for the arrest and surrender of Hussein in accordance with the Court's cooperation regime set out in Part 9 and its national laws. Only in the event that Sudan should face any legal impediment to comply with these requests, the Sudanese authorities should consult or notify the Court in accordance with article 97 of the Statute and rule 195 of the Rules.

14. In view of the foregoing, the Chamber considers that Sudan not only disregarded the Request for cooperation to arrest and surrender Hussein, pursuant to articles 86 and 89 of the Statute, but also SC Resolution 1593(2005). It

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[17] ICJ, "*Legal Consequences for States of the Continued Presence of South Africa in Namibia (South West Africa) notwithstanding Security Council Resolution 276 (1970)*", Advisory Opinion, 21 June 1971, para. 116.
[18] SC Res 1593(2005), para. 2.

also failed to discharge its obligations to consult or notify the Court of any impediment to execute the pending requests. This course of action calls upon the SC to take the necessary measures they deem appropriate.

15. It is well-known that, unlike domestic courts, the ICC has no direct enforcement mechanism in the sense that it lacks a police force of its own. As such, the ICC relies mainly on the States' cooperation, without which it cannot fulfil its mandate. When the SC, acting under Chapter VII of the UN Charter, refers the situation in Darfur, Sudan to the Court as constituting a threat to international peace and security, it might be expected that the Council might also consider deciding on a follow-up.

16. Having stated the above, the Chamber recalls article 87(7) of the Statute according to which, "[w]here a State Party fails to comply with a request to cooperate by the Court contrary to the provisions of this Statute [...] the Court may make a finding to that effect and refer the matter to the Assembly of States Parties or, where the Security Council referred the matter to the Court, to the Security Council".

17. Under the present circumstances, regulation 109(3) of the Regulations, dictating that the "Chamber shall hear [first] from the requested State", is no obstacle to the making of such finding at this stage. As already noted in the decision on the failure to cooperate in the Bashir case, Sudan has constantly refused to engage in any sort of dialogue with the responsible organs of the Court, as of 2009 and for over six years. As such, the Chamber considers that Sudan has waived its right to be heard on the matter. Accordingly, it shall now proceed to the next step regarding Sudan's non-cooperation with the Court and refer the matter to the SC for the Council to take appropriate measures. The

Chamber deems it appropriate to also notify the competent authorities of Sudan, the Prosecutor, the participants in relation to the present case, as well as the Assembly of States Parties to the Statute, of this decision for their information.

FOR THESE REASONS, THE CHAMBER HEREBY

a) finds that the Republic of Sudan: (1) has failed to cooperate with the Court by deliberately refusing to liaise with the relevant organs of the Court and execute the pending requests for the arrest and surrender of Hussein, thus preventing the Court from exercising its functions and powers under the Statute; and (2) has failed to consult the Court in accordance with article 97 of the Statute and rule 195(1) of the Rules on any problem(s) which could have impeded the execution of the requests for arrest and surrender of Hussein, or to bring to the attention of the Court relevant information which would have assisted it in deciding on any such problem; and

b) refers, in accordance with regulation 109(4) of the Regulations, the present decision to the President of the Court for transmission to the Security Council, through the Secretary General of the United Nations, pursuant to article 17(3) of the Relationship Agreement.

ICC-02/05-01/12-33 26-06-2015 10/10 NM PT

Done in both English and French, the English version being authoritative.

Judge Cuno Tarfusser
Presiding Judge

Judge Marc Perrin de Brichambaut

Judge Chang-ho Chung

Dated this Friday, 26 June 2015

At The Hague, The Netherlands

Cour Pénale Internationale
International Criminal Court

Name: Elisabeth Rowland Smith
Certified document
No: ICC-02/05-01/12-33
Title: Decision on the Prosecutor's Request for Finding of Non-compliance against the Republic of the Sudan
on: 2 July, 2015 at The Hague

United Nations S/2015/634

Security Council

Distr. General
14 August 2015

Original: English

Report of the Secretary-General concerning the credentials of the alternate representative of Lithuania on the Security Council

Pursuant to rule 15 of the provisional rules of procedure of the Security Council, the Secretary-General wishes to report that he has received a letter dated 14 August 2015 from the Permanent Representative of Lithuania to the United Nations stating that Ms. Laima Birštunaitė has been appointed alternate representative of Lithuania on the Security Council.

In the opinion of the Secretary-General, that letter constitutes adequate provisional credentials.

15-13848 (E) 170815

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United Nations S/2015/635

Security Council

Distr. General
14 August 2015

Original: English

Letter dated 13 August 2015 from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council

I have the honour to refer to the United Nations Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in the Central African Republic (MINUSCA), which was established by the Security Council in its resolution 2149 (2014) and extended by the Council in its resolution 2217 (2015).

Following the usual consultations, I should like to inform you of my intention to appoint Parfait Onanga-Anyanga (Gabon) as my Acting Special Representative and Head of MINUSCA. He succeeds Lieutenant General Babacar Gaye (Senegal), who resigned on 12 August 2015. I should like to take this opportunity to express my gratitude to Lieutenant General Gaye for his dedication and effective leadership of MINUSCA.

I should be grateful if you would bring this matter to the attention of the members of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) **BAN** Ki-moon

15-13842 (E) 170815

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United Nations S/2015/636

Security Council

Distr.: General
14 August 2015

Original: English

Letter dated 14 August 2015 from the President of the Security Council addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to inform you that your letter dated 13 August 2015 (S/2015/635) concerning your intention to appoint Parfait Onanga-Anyanga (Gabon) as your Acting Special Representative and Head of the United Nations Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in the Central African Republic has been brought to the attention of the members of the Security Council. They take note of the intention expressed in your letter.

(*Signed*) U. Joy **Ogwu**
President of the Security Council

15-13843 (E) 170815

Please recycle

United Nations A/69/1010–S/2015/637

General Assembly
Security Council

Distr.: General
18 August 2015

Original: English

General Assembly
Sixty-ninth session
Agenda item 32
Prevention of armed conflict

Security Council
Seventieth year

Letter dated 14 August 2015 from the Permanent Representative of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to enclose herewith the text of a statement released on 13 August 2015 by a spokesperson of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea with regard to the United States and south Korea joint military exercise, the so-called "Ulji Freedom Guardian", to be conducted against the DPRK (see annex).

I should be grateful if you would have the present letter and its annex circulated as a document of the sixty-ninth session of the General Assembly, under agenda item 32, and of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) **Ja** Song Nam
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

15-13938 (E) 110915

Please recycle

Annex to the letter dated 14 August 2015 from the Permanent Representative of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

Statement issued on 13 August 2015 by a spokesperson of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea

Pyongyang, 13 August — A spokesperson for the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the DPRK released a statement on Thursday, 13 August 2015 in connection with the fact that the US announced it would stage, together with south Korean puppet forces, aggressive Ulji Freedom Guardian joint military drills targeting the DPRK from 17 August.

Accusing the US of again trying to cover up the aggressive nature and danger of the drills by describing them as "annual and defensive" ones, the statement read:

In actuality, the US is plugging the DPRK into an arms race through ceaseless war drills and arms build-up in a sinister bid to throw hurdles in its efforts to develop its economy and improve its people's standard of living and force them to live in a touch-and-go situation, and thus seek an opportunity for a pre-emptive attack upon it.

The US projected war rehearsal clearly proves that the US is the arch-criminal sparking off a vicious cycle of escalating confrontation and tension and creating the danger of a war on the Korean Peninsula.

The DPRK is no longer what it used to be in the 1950s. It has strong military muscle to cope with any mode of war desired by the US.

The US had better know that its aggressive and provocative large-scale war drills are no longer issues confined to the DPRK-US relations and the relations between the north and the south of Korea, but have become an international issue, as the drills harass peace and security in North-east Asia and other parts of Asia and the world.

If the US persistently opts for military confrontation despite the repeated warnings of the DPRK and unanimous censure by the international community, it will be held wholly accountable for all the ensuing consequences.

We will not wait indefinitely for the switch of the US Korea policy while having our sovereignty and security being threatened, but take all steps necessary to deter the US nuclear provocation.

United Nations A/69/1011-S/2015/638

General Assembly
Security Council

Distr.: General
18 August 2015

Original: English

General Assembly
Sixty-ninth session
Agenda item 32
Prevention of armed conflict

Security Council
Seventieth year

Letter dated 17 August 2015 from the Permanent Representative of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to enclose herewith the text of a statement released on 15 August 2015 by a spokesperson of the National Defence Commission of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea with regard to the United States and south Korea joint military exercise, the so-called "Ulji Freedom Guardian", to be conducted against the DPRK (see annex).

I should be grateful if you would have the present letter and its annex circulated as a document of the sixty-ninth session of the General Assembly, under agenda item 32, and of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) **Ja** Song Nam
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

15-13939 (E) 110915

Please recycle

Annex to the letter dated 17 August 2015 from the Permanent Representative of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

Statement issued on 15 August 2015 by a spokesperson of the National Defence Commission of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea

Pyongyang, 15 August — A spokesperson for the National Defence Commission of the DPRK issued the following statement on 15 August 2015:

The further Ulji Freedom Guardian joint military exercises are intensified, the strongest military counteraction the DPRK will take to cope with them.

The gravity of Ulji Freedom Guardian, which would kick off on 17 August, lies in mounting a surprise pre-emptive attack on the DPRK by mobilizing the "south Korea-US joint division" with a mission to "eliminate the headquarters" and "occupy Pyongyang" and all war means for aggression at home and abroad and deploying all operation command posts.

The army and people of the DPRK are no longer what they used to be in the past when they had to counter the US nukes with rifles.

The DPRK is the invincible power equipped with both the latest offensive and defensive means unknown to the world, including nuclear deterrence.

The US had better make the bold political decision of rolling back its anachronistic DPRK policy.

By doing so, it can ensure the security of its mainland facing the DPRK's strongest counteraction.

The US should keenly realize that the harsher sanctions and blockade it slaps against the DPRK and the more desperately the US is working to stifle it, the more strongly it will retaliate against the US with tremendous muscle.

It is the inevitable truth that the force of justice gets stronger than that of injustice.

It is necessary for the US to seriously recollect its proverb that it is only the corpse and the fool that refuse to face up to the trend of the times.

It is the only way out for the US for improving its deplorable position to make a switchover in its hostile policy towards DPRK.

Always miserable is the end of the war maniacs.

United Nations S/2015/639

Security Council

Distr.: General
17 August 2015

Original: English

Letter dated 17 August 2015 from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council

I have the honour to refer to Security Council resolution 2204 (2015), by which the Council decided to extend until 25 March 2016 the mandate of the Panel of Experts on Yemen and requested me to take the necessary administrative measures.

Accordingly, I wish to inform you that, in view of the resignation of the regional expert, and after consulting the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 2140 (2014), I have appointed Ahmed Himmiche (Morocco) to serve as the regional expert on the Panel.

I have also appointed Mr. Himmiche to assume the functions of Coordinator of the Panel, as from 31 August 2015.

I should be grateful if you would bring this matter to the attention of the members of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) **BAN** Ki-moon

15-13934 (E) 180815

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United Nations S/2015/640

Security Council

Distr.: General
17 August 2015

Original: English

Identical letters dated 17 August 2015 from the Permanent Representative of Israel to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council

Today, a Palestinian terrorist approached Israeli security forces south of Nablus and told them that he was not feeling well and asked for water. When they invited him to approach, he drew a knife and stabbed one of the soldiers.

Just two days ago, a Palestinian man approached an Israeli soldier and asked him for some water. When the soldier turned to get him some, the terrorist assaulted him with a knife. Later that same day, another Palestinian stabbed an Israeli border policeman in the back during a routine security check.

Such attacks are becoming part of a disturbing new pattern in which those seeking to murder Israelis take advantage of their humanity. On 19 June 2015, I wrote to you about a Palestinian man who shot two 25-year-old Israeli civilians at close range, killing one of them. The terrorist attracted the attention of his victims by asking for their assistance. He then pulled a gun out of his bag and shot the two in cold blood (see S/2015/463).

Attacks of this kind are especially outrageous because they take advantage of a person's natural desire to help their fellow man in their time of need, in order to kill him. These are acts that no decent person would tolerate.

This type of attack is also especially dangerous. Not only do such attacks pose a grave threat for Israelis, they may well harm those Palestinians who are genuinely in need of assistance.

We have also recently learned that Ahmad Najar, the man who initiated and planned the murder of Malachi Rosenfeld on 29 June 2015, used the money paid to him by the Palestinian Authority to purchase the weapon that was used in the attack and to train those who executed it. These funds were paid to the terrorist for the time that he served in an Israeli jail for the crime of murdering six Israelis in 2004.

Once again, the Palestinian leadership are failing to take responsibility. Not only do they refuse to condemn these attacks, but they also fund people who serve time in prison for carrying them out.

I call upon the Security Council to unequivocally condemn this latest series of terror attacks in a clear voice. I ask you to publicly call upon the Palestinian Authority to condemn those responsible for these attacks and to do everything in its power to prevent future attacks.

15-13936 (E) 180815

Please recycle

A timely and clear statement by the Security Council is crucial to prevent further deterioration and further suffering.

I should be grateful if you would have the present letter distributed as a document of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Ron **Prosor**
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

United Nations S/2015/641

Security Council

Distr.: General
18 August 2015

Original: English

Letter dated 17 August 2015 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council

I have the honour to transmit to you a letter from the representative of the National Coalition of Syrian Revolution and Opposition Forces dated 17 August 2015 (see annex).

I should be grateful if you would have the present letter and its annex circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Peter **Wilson**

15-13968 (E) 200815

Please recycle

Annex to the letter dated 17 August 2015 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council

On behalf of the National Coalition of Syrian Revolution and Opposition Forces and the Syrian people, I write to urge you to call for an emergency session of the Security Council to address the massacre of innocent civilians in Syria over the weekend by aerial raids conducted by the Syrian regime.

What happened this weekend is unconscionable. Assad regime warplanes, backed by occupying Iranian militias, launched a series of ongoing air strikes, systematically shelling cities and towns, including Douma, Zabadani, and Idlib and their surrounding areas. The strikes were not random; the aircraft missiles were deliberately dropped in areas meant to target as many civilians as possible, and the timing of the strikes came during the most crowded rush hours in regular streets and local open-air markets.

It is well known that targeting crowded civilian areas is a war crime and a violation of international law, regardless of any arguments or justifications. However, the regime goes beyond even this, to a new egregious level where civilians in general are its particular target, and it seeks to take down the largest number of civilians in each raid.

Now, under the constant bombardment and with the increasing number of dead and maimed Syrians, it has become increasingly difficult even for ambulances and rescue teams to recover the wounded and the dead. This is especially true given the lack of resources in an area that has been besieged for more than three years, lacking even basic necessities for emergency and health services.

The brutal bombing this weekend of a popular market in Douma city, a rural suburb of Damascus, has resulted in the death of some 100 civilians and the wounding of 300 others. This new massacre is part of a bloody campaign carried out by the regime and Iranian forces around the Ghouta area near Damascus and in Idlib, which has claimed the lives of 450 civilians within the past week, most of them women and children.

Indiscriminate aerial attacks using conventional weapons are now responsible for over 60 per cent of all civilian deaths across the country. In areas such as Zabadani, aerial attacks are killing civilians en masse, razing civilian infrastructure to the ground and helping to perpetuate a policy of ethnic cleansing. The Syrian regime's indiscriminate aerial attacks can and must be stopped.

The time to take action to prevent Assad's aircraft from bombing is long overdue. The Security Council has at its disposal the tools to prevent these atrocities immediately. And in the absence of Security Council action, Member States themselves have both the tools and ample legal justification to take the necessary action.

We therefore urge you to call on the Council to convene urgently to address these strikes. As the National Coalition, we hold the Assad regime and the occupying Iranian forces responsible for these attacks. Everything must be done in order to punish those responsible and prevent the further loss of life and the

destruction in Syria. The people in these areas need more than words, sympathy and condemnations — they need action. And they need it now.

(*Signed*) Khaled **Khoja**
President
National Coalition of Syrian Revolution and Opposition Forces

United Nations S/2015/642

Security Council

Distr.: General
18 August 2015

Original: English

Letter dated 18 August 2015 from the Permanent Representative of the Republic of Korea to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council

I have the honour to bring to the attention of the Security Council the incident that took place on the southern side of the demilitarized zone (DMZ) on the Korean Peninsula on 4 August 2015, which seriously injured two soldiers from the Republic of Korea who were on a routine patrol.

The Ministry of Defense of the Republic of Korea and the United Nations Command, after conducting a joint investigation of the incident, announced on 10 August that the incident was caused by the explosion of three wooden box land mines that North Korea had placed along the patrol route of the Republic of Korea DMZ guards. The special investigation team of the United Nations Command that was set up to examine the incident included representatives of the Republic of Korea, the United States, New Zealand and Colombia, and the investigation was observed by Swiss and Swedish members of the Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission.

The investigation result concluded that, judging from their fragments, the mines were those that are typically used by the North Korean People's Army. In addition, it determined that the mines were planted not long ago, ruling out the possibility that they were legacy mines which had drifted from another location owing to flooding or shifting soil.

This act of provocation by North Korea constitutes a clear violation of the 1953 Korean Armistice Agreement and the 1992 Agreement on Reconciliation, Non-aggression and Exchanges and Cooperation between the South and the North. Such an act would undermine the peace and security on the Korean Peninsula and beyond.

It is regrettable that North Korea has responded with yet another act of provocation to the Republic of Korea's repeated calls to engage in dialogue, thereby dashing the aspirations of the Korean people to build peace and prosperity across the Korean Peninsula.

The Government of the Republic of Korea strongly urges North Korea to refrain from further provocations and renounce its nuclear programme, which can only deepen its international isolation, and instead choose the path of dialogue and cooperation.

I would be grateful if you would have the present letter circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) **Oh** Joon
Permanent Representative

15-13985 (E) 200815

Please recycle

United Nations A/69/1012–S/2015/643

General Assembly
Security Council

Distr.: General
18 August 2015

Original: English

General Assembly
Sixty-ninth session
Agenda item 32
Prevention of armed conflict

Security Council
Seventieth year

Letter dated 17 August 2015 from the Permanent Representative of Armenia to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

Upon the instructions of my Government, I am writing to convey Armenia's grave concern about the regular violations of the ceasefire by the armed forces of Azerbaijan on the line of contact between Nagorno Karabakh and Azerbaijan and across the border between Armenia and Azerbaijan recorded for the month of July 2015 (see annex).

As a result of continued military provocations by Azerbaijan during the reporting period, 10 soldiers, namely, Arsen Khachatryan, Boris Kirakosyan, Artyom Fidanyan, Varazdat Haroyan, Manvel Ghazaryan, Edgar Chobanyan, Karen Petrosyan, Mher Gharibyan, Edvard Aghajanyan and Grigor Dilbaryan, were wounded.

Armenia yet again strongly condemns the intentional ceasefire violations by Azerbaijan, its subversive operations and the deliberate targeting of civilians, which constitute a blatant violation of international humanitarian law. Armenia remains strongly committed to the peaceful resolution of the conflict through negotiations within the framework of the internationally established format of the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe-Minsk Group co-chairmanship.

I kindly request that the present letter and its annex be circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under agenda item 32, and of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Zohrab **Mnatsakanyan**
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

15-14022 (E) 040915

Please recycle

Annex to the letter dated 17 August 2015 from the Permanent Representative of Armenia to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

Violations of the ceasefire by the armed forces of the Republic of Azerbaijan, 1-31 July 2015

In the framework of informational exchanges between the Ministries of Defence of the Republic of Armenia and the Nagorno Karabakh Republic according to the operations data received from the armed forces of the Nagorno Karabakh Republic

1. On the line of contact between Nagorno Karabakh and Azerbaijan:

   Total number of violations – 2,363

   Total number of shots – 45,683

   AK (AKM) – 26,285; PK – 15,238; SVD – 1,067; DShK – 691; RPK – 92; Black arrow – 68; Istiglal – 1,166; Utyos (NSVP/NSVT) – 188; RPG-7 – 68; SPG-9-16; AGS-17 – 157; F-1 – 1; 60 mm mortar – 637; 82 mm mortar – 9

2. On the borderline of Armenia (see table below):

   Total number of violations – 714

   Total number of shots – 19,402

   AK (AKM) – 3,886; PK – 10,954; SVD – 591; DShK – 2,348; RPK – 376; Black arrow – 436; Istiglal – 291; Utyos (NSVP/NSVT) – 85; RPG-7 – 21; AGS-17 – 187; 60 mm mortar – 172; 82 mm mortar – 55

No.	*Date*	*Direction*	*Time*	*Type of weapon*	*Ammunition*	*Results of violations*
1.	1 July	Karchevan	1600	AK	40	
2.		Gorhayq	1900	PK	20	
3.				AK	10	
4.		Eraskh	2315	RPK	1	
5.	2 July	Choporlu	0045	PK	50	
6.			1530	PK	50	
7.				DShK	20	
8.			1930	PK	50	

Abbreviations: AK (AKM), Kalashnikov rifle (7.62 mm/5.45); PK, Kalashnikov machine gun (7.62 mm); SVD, 7.62 mm sniper rifle; DShK, 12.7 mm machine gun; RPK, 5.45 mm machine gun; Black arrow, 12.7 mm sniper weapon; Istiglal, 14.5 mm sniper weapon; Utyos (NSVP, NSVT), 12.7 mm machine gun; RPG-7, anti-tank grenade launcher; AGS-17, 30 mm automatic grenade launcher; SPG-9, anti-tank grenade launcher; F-1, hand grenade.

No.	Date	Direction	Time	Type of weapon	Ammunition	Results of violations
9.				DShK	25	
10.		Paravaqar	0120	PK	5	
11.			1320	Black arrow	2	
12.			1940	AKM	10	
13.		Bardzevan	0950	AKM	4	
14.		Vahan	1400	Black arrow	15	
15.		Berqavan	1520	SVD	3	
16.			1720		9	
17.					3	
18.		Sotq	1530	DShK	100	
19.		Aygedzor	1925	60 mm mortar	2	
20.			2320	AKM	15	
21.		M. Omar	2025	SVD	10	
22.		Berdavan			10	
23.	3 July	Kayanavan	1110	SVD	10	
24.			2150	Black arrow	3	
25.			2330	PK	5	
26.		Vahan	1120	Black arrow	7	
27.		Kotu	1230	PK	10	
28.				Istiglal	2	
29.			1550	SVD	4	
30.				PK	10	
31.		Barerum	1330	AK	5	
32.		Choporlu	1640	Black arrow	4	
33.			1830	DShK	150	
34.				PK	100	
35.				Black arrow	30	
36.			1840	DShK	50	
37.				PK	100	

No.	Date	Direction	Time	Type of weapon	Ammunition	Results of violations
38.				60 mm mortar	4	
39.		Khndzorut	1850	AKM	3	
40.		Movses	1905		3	
41.		Chinari	1930	PK	80	
42.		Tiu Jur	2130-2205		150	
43.		Aygedzor	2230	Black arrow	2	
44.		Eraskh	2330	AKM	1	
45.	4 July	Aygedzor	0050	AKM	15	At 0130, near the village of Talish, on the line of contact, soldier Arsen Khachatryan was wounded from the Azerbaijani side.
46.			1730	SVD	7	
47.			1925	Black arrow	2	
48.				SVD	2	
49.		Baghanis	0200	AK	70	
50.				SVD	20	
51.			0205	Utyos	5	
52.			0220-0225		20	
53.			2145	PK	3	
54.		Chinari	0950	SVD	1	
55.		Kotti	1150	SVD	2	
56.			1805		2	
57.			2115		25	
58.		Mehrab	1300	Black arrow	3	
59.			1530		10	
60.			1900	DShK	30	
61.			2038	DShK	60	
62.				PK	60	
63.		Aygehovit	1450	SVD	1	
64.		Voskevan	2115	SVD	2	
65.			2145	PK	5	
66.		Gorhayq	2130	AK	6	

No.	Date	Direction	Time	Type of weapon	Ammunition	Results of violations
67.		Vahan	2330		2	
68.	5 July	Aygedzor	0150	AKM	70	
69.				SVD	2	
70.			0150	AKM	15	
71.		N. Karmiraghbyur	0815	AK	12	
72.		Koti	1305	Black arrow	4	
73.		Movses	1310	PK	7	
74.			1835	SVD	1	
75.		Vahan	1850	Black arrow	6	
76.		Mehrab	1715	AK	25	
77.			2215	AKM	7	
78.		Chinari	2000	AKM	10	
79.		Khndzorut	2010	SVD	15	
80.		Choporlu	2120	AKM	3	
81.		Vazashen	2215	PK	15	
82.			2230	PK	30	
83.			2230	DShK	40	
84.			2330	AKM	20	
85.				SVD	2	
86.		Berqaber	2220	AKM	3	
87.		Aygehovit	2210	DShK	5	
88.			2220		5	
89.			2230		6	
90.		Voskevan	2305	AKM	8	
91.	6 July	Vazashen	0025	DShK	15	
92.			1820	PK	40	
93.		Kayanavan	0125	Black arrow	2	
94.			1345	AKM	10	
95.				SVD	4	

No.	Date	Direction	Time	Type of weapon	Ammunition	Results of violations
96.			1405	AKM	20	
					4	
97.		Azatamut	0125	AKM	4	
98.			1230	SVD	3	
99.		Aygedzor	0155	PK	25	
100.		Koti	0240	PK	20	
101.			1030	PK	100	
102.				SVD	30	
103.				AKM	20	
104.			1700	Black arrow	1	
105.		Chinari	1130	PK	30	
106.			1430	DShK	80	
107.			1955	Black arrow	3	
108.		Paravaqar	1140	Black arrow	5	
109.		M. Omar	1250	DShK	12	
110.		Movses	1530	SVD	1	
111.			2040		2	
112.		Aygepar	1530		1	
113.			1540		2	
114.		Aygehovit	1805	PK	15	
115.		Lichq	1825		20	
116.		Berqaber	1920	SVD	3	
117.		Choporlu	1930	PK	30	
118.		Barekamavan	2000	SVD	1	
119.			2030	AGS-17	30	
120.			2040		20	
121.			2045		30	
122.			2050		15	
123.			2055		20	

No	*Date*	*Direction*	*Time*	*Type of weapon*	*Ammunition*	*Results of violations*
124.			2210	AKM	35	
125.			2230	Utyos	10	
126.				AGS-17	10	
127.			2240	Utyos	20	
128.				PK	120	
129.			2300	PK	70	
130.				AGS-17	7	
131.				Utyos	30	
132.		Berdavan	2050	60 mm mortar	2	
133.				DShK	60	
134.			2100	60 mm mortar	4	
135.				PK	60	
136.			2105	PK	40	
137.				SVD	5	
138.			2110	PK	30	
139.			2115	RPK	60	
140.				PK	70	
141.			2125	AKM	300	
142.				DShK	200	
143.				PK	500	
144.				RPG-7	2	
145.			2135	PK	150	
146.			2145	AGS-17	1	
147.		Chambarak	2250	PK	30	
148.		Dovegh	2300	PK	50	
149.				AKM	120	
150.			2310	AGS-17	4	
151.				PK	60	
152.			2320	AGS-17	15	

No.	Date	Direction	Time	Type of weapon	Ammunition	Results of violations
153.				PK	50	
154.		Vahan	2310	PK	30	
155.	7 July	Paravaqar	0030	AKM	7	
156.			1735	AK	4	
157.				PK	10	
158.			2320	PK	15	
159.		Dovegh	1940	SVD	8	
160.			2350	PK	40	
161.		Barekamavan	2120	PK	50	
162.			2120	PK	30	
163.				SVD	5	
164.			2130	AK	50	
165.				PK	60	
166.				SVD	4	
167.		Vazashen	2200	AK	4	
168.				SVD	4	
169.		Koti	2200	Black arrow	1	
170.		Sevakavan	2230	AK	4	
171.	8 July	N. Karmiraghbyur	0900	DShK	8	
172.		Chinari	1615	PK	10	
173.			1725	Black arrow	1	
174.			1745		2	
175.		Movses	1910	SVD	1	
176.		Berqaber	2110		4	
177.		Choporlu	2120	PK	30	
178.		Vazashen	2130	DShK	15	
179.			2200	Black arrow	8	
180.			2225	SVD	5	
181.		Paravaqar	2155	PK	30	

No.	Date	Direction	Time	Type of weapon	Ammunition	Results of violations
182.		Voskevan	2230		20	
183.		Koti	1720	Black arrow	20	
184.				PK	55	
185.			2230	AKM	30	
186.				PK	10	
187.			2230	AKM	10	
188.			2230	AKM	10	
189.				PK	20	
190.			2245	Black arrow	6	
191.	9 July	M. Omar	0030	AKM	5	
192.		Chinari	0050	PK	6	
193.		Dovegh	0810	AGS-17	4	
194.		Movses	0930	SVD	2	
195.		Vahan	1030	PK	25	
196.				Black arrow	10	
197.			1325	SVD	10	
198.			1550	Black arrow	50	
199.			2015	Istiglal	20	
200.				PK	40	
201.		Berqaber	1035	SVD	6	
202.		Aygedzor	1115	82 mm mortar	1	
203.			1215		5	
204.			1720		2	
205.			1730		2	
206.			1800		2	
207.			1845		4	
208.			1910		2	
209.	10 July	Vahan	0010	PK	30	
210.			2245	Black arrow	3	

No	*Date*	*Direction*	*Time*	*Type of weapon*	*Ammunition*	*Results of violations*
211.			2350	AK	150	
212.				PK	250	
213.				RPK	180	
214.				Black arrow	20	
215.		Mehrab	0647	82mm mortar	6	
			1540	SVD	20	
216.			1320	RPG-7	4	
217.		Choporlu	1300	SVD	35	
218.			1630	SVD	8	
219.			1830	SVD	15	
220.				PK	23	
221.		Barekamavan	1310	PK	5	
222.		Koti	1320	Black arrow	5	
		Dovegh	1335		4	
223.		Geghamasar	1540	Istiglal	2	
224.				PK	2	
225.		Chinari	1918	RPK	8	
226.				DShK	2	
227.		Movses	1955	AK	1	
228.			2015	SVD	4	
229.		Eraskh	2240	AKM	3	
230.			2245		3	
231.			2250		1	
232.			2325	AK	30	
233.	11 July	Eraskh	0150	AK	2	
234.			1900	AKM	2	
235.			1910		1	
236.		Chambarak	1245	PK	80	
237.			2320		30	

No.	*Date*	*Direction*	*Time*	*Type of weapon*	*Ammunition*	*Results of violations*
238.		Choporlu	1300	PK	20	
239.		Voskevan	1455	PK	5	
240.			1950	AKM	5	
241.		Koti	1645	PK	20	
242.			2030	SVD	10	
243.				PK	80	
244.		Kayanavan	1840	SVD	2	
245.		N. Karmiraghbyur	2115	AKM	30	
246.			2155	PK	10	
247.		Berdavan	2250	PK	9	
248.	12 July	Voskepar	0027	PK	40	
249.		Baghanis	0027	PK	80	
250.			0110	SVD	4	
251.				PK	40	
252.		Kiranc	0035	DShK	3	
253.		Sevakavan	0045	AKM	4	
254.		Azatamut	0220	AKM	5	
255.			1440	SVD	3	
256.		Kayanavan	0220	AKM	2	
257.		Koti	1230	PK	20	
258.		Sev Qar	1440	Black arrow	1	
259.		Vahan	1900	RPG-7	1	
260.				Black arrow	10	
261.				DShK	30	
262.		Eraskh	2050	AK	3	
263.		Chinari	2200	SVD	2	
264.			2250	AKM	7	
265.		Chambarak	2210	PK	70	
266.	13 July	Voskevan	0015	AKM	6	

No.	*Date*	*Direction*	*Time*	*Type of weapon*	*Ammunition*	*Results of violations*
267.			0040	Black arrow	2	
268.			0130	PK	20	
269.			1230	AK	2	
270.		Sevakavan	0105	AKM	2	
271.			1140	AK	3	
272.		Eraskh	0300	AK	1	
273.		Martiros	1145	AK	10	
274.				PK	50	
275.			1230	PK	6	
276.		Berqaber	1320	Black arrow	1	
277.			1720	PK	5	
278.		Mehrab	1705	AK	15	
279.		Paravaqar	1920	PK	15	
280.			2150	AK	6	
281.		Koti	2055	PK	32	
282.	14 July	N. Karmiraghbyur	1030	DShK	3	
283.			1650	Black arrow	2	
284.		Chinari	1315	Black arrow	4	
285.		Barekamavan	1410	AK	30	
286.				Black arrow	2	
287.		Paravaqar	1505	AK	4	
288.			1525		4	
289.			2105		20	
290.		Mehrab	1540	Black arrow	2	
291.		Eraskh	2000	AK	1	
292.			2015		1	
293.			2030		1	
294.			2240		1	
295.			2340		2	

No.	Date	Direction	Time	Type of weapon	Ammunition	Results of violations
296.			2350		11	
297.		Kayanavan	2035	SVD	4	
298.			2045	PK	5	
299.		Aygedzor	2140	AK	30	
300.		Vazashen	2310		10	
301.	15 July	Kayanavan	0730	Black arrow	4	
302.			0755	SVD	3	
303.			1700	PK	2	
304.		Yanshak	1155	PK	30	
305.				DShK	20	
306.			1650	PK	130	
307.				DShK	170	
308.		Satigyugh	1700	PK	10	
309.		Barcruni	1810	AKM	1	
310.		Khndzorut	1930		6	
311.		Azatamut	2015	SVD	5	
312.		Sevqar	2230	AKM	10	
313.		Eraskh	2050		1	
314.		Movses	2115	AK	2	
315.		Vahan	2130	PK	58	
316.			2230		100	
317.		Paravaqar	2230	SVD	1	
318.			2315-2330	AK	60	
319.				Black arrow	2	
320.	16 July	Vazashen	0010	AKM	40	
321.			0110	AKM	15	
322.		Voskevan	0110	AKM	8	
323.		Eraskh	0012	AKM	6	
324.			0020		1	

No.	Date	Direction	Time	Type of weapon	Ammunition	Results of violations
325.			0035		4	
326.		Aygedzor	0725	SVD	18	
327.				PK	30	
328.		Choporlu	0730	SVD	2	
329.		N. Karmiraghbyur	0915	AKM	30	
330.			0925		25	
331.			0940		30	
332.			0940		20	
333.			1020		16	
334.			1540		3	
335.			1940		10	
336.			1940	Black arrow	15	
337.		Aygedzor	1230	AGS-17	11	
338.		Vahan	1330	PK	200	
339.				AKM	100	
340.			1720	60 mm mortar	3	
341.				RPG-7	3	
342.				AGS-17	4	
343.			2200	DShK	130	
344.				PK	300	
345.			2200	PK	80	
346.		Chinari	1535	Black arrow	5	
347.		Mehrab	1540	AKM	30	
348.		Aygepar	1925	PK	25	
349.				SVD	12	
350.			1935	PK	20	
351.				SVD	10	
352.			2000	AKM	2	
353.			2040		2	

No	*Date*	*Direction*	*Time*	*Type of weapon*	*Ammunition*	*Results of violations*
354.		Movses	1925	AKM	45	
355.		Dovegh	2020	Black arrow	7	
356.		Berdavan	2025	60 mm mortar	5	
357.			2125		2	
358.		Khndzorut	2110	AKM	11	
359.			2120		3	
360.		Kayanavan	2130	PK	5	
361.		Barekamavan	2150		40	
		Barcruni	2220	PK	10	
				AKM	12	
362.	17 July	Kayanavan	0005	AKM	20	
363.		Chambarak	0010	RPG-7	1	
364.				PK	15	
365.		Aygepar	0340	AKM	8	
366.		Aygedzor	1120	AKM	60	
367.				PK	20	
368.				Black arrow	1	
369.		Berdavan	1335	PK	5	
370.			1335	PK	5	
371.			1400	SVD	1	
372.		Dovegh	1415	SVD	1	
373.		Sarigyugh	1630	AK	10	
374.			1700	SVD	1	
375.		Vazashen	1700	SVD	2	
376.		Azatamut	1815		2	
377.		N. Karmiraghbyur	1900	Black arrow	4	
378.				AKM	4	
379.		Vahan	1945	60 mm mortar	1	
					20	

No.	Date	Direction	Time	Type of weapon	Ammunition	Results of investigation
380.				Black arrow		
381.			1955	60 mm mortar	6	
382.				Istiglal	20	
383.		Aygedzor	2130	AGS-17	15	
384.		Choporlu	2150	PK	30	
385.		Paravaqar	2325	PK	15	
386.	18 July	Mehrab	2020	Black arrow	1	
387.				SVD	8	
388.			2210	PK	80	
389.			2230		100	
390.			2250	Black arrow	20	
391.				PK	12	
392.				AKM	2	
393.			2300	PK	12	
394.				AKM	7	
395.		Vahan	2030	RPG-7	1	
396.				PK	200	
397.			2250-2300	RPG-7	2	
398.				60 mm mortar	6	
399.			2250-2300	PK	30	
400.			2350	RPG-7	7	
401.				60 mm mortar	6	
402.		Aygedzor	2045	Black arrow	1	
403.		Ardanish	2045	PK	150	
404.				Istiglal	10	
405.				AK	200	
406.		Shaghat	2105	AKM	3	
407.		Kayanavan	2140		4	
408.		Berdavan	2100	SVD	10	

No.	Date	Direction	Time	Type of weapon	Ammunition	Details of violations
409.		Barcruni	2120	SVD	2	
410.				AKM	7	
411.			2235	PK	20	
412.			2255	AKM	15	
413.				PK	20	
414.		Paravaqar	2345	AKM	30	
415.	19 July	Vahan	0015	60 mm mortar	5	
416.			0015	DShK	50	
417.			1715	PK	60	
418.		Barcruni	0055	AKM	10	
419.		Ardanish	1645	PK	65	
420.			1750	PK	80	
421.				AK	20	
422.		Barekamavan	1845	SVD	8	
423.		Aygehovit	1940	AKM	11	
424.		Vazashen	2235	AKM	1	
425.	20 July	Vazashen	0500	AKM	2	
426.		Eraskh	0550	AK	2	
427.		Mehrab	1210	PK	15	
428.				Black arrow	3	
429.		Chinari	1950	SVD	8	
430.		Berdavan	2245	PK	40	
431.				SVD	4	
432.			2255	AKM	8	
433.	21 July	Vahan	0010	PK	415	At 1350, near the village of Vahan, soldier Boris Kirakosyan received a shrapnel wound from the Azerbaijani side.
434.			1715	PK	20	
435.			1715	Istiglal	4	
436.			1715	Istiglal	20	At 1405, near the village of Horadiz, on the line of
437.				60 mm mortar	1	

No.	Date	Direction	Time	Type of weapon	Ammunition	Results of violations
438.			1735	Istiglal	2	contact, soldier Artyom Hdanyan received a shrapnel wound from the Azerbaijani side.
439.			1915	Istiglal	14	
440.			2040	PK	20	
441.				Istiglal	15	
442.				60 mm mortar	2	
443.			1350	Istiglal	8	
444.		Paravaqar	0035	AKM	40	
445.			1220	SVD	4	
446.		Choporlu	1120	PK	10	
447.			1140	SVD	2	
448.			1330	PK	15	
449.			1440		20	
450.			2150	DShK	10	
451.				PK	20	
452.		Daranak	1130	PK	2	
453.		Pambak	1145	PK	3	
454.			1320		11	
455.		Dovegh	1300	PK	20	
456.		Khndzorut	1310	AKM	2	
457.		Itu jur	1435	PK	10	
458.		Jil	1630	DShK	30	
459.		Berdavan	2310	PK	250	
460.				DShK	10	
461.		Sevakavan	2320	AKM	2	
462.		Berqaber	2340	AKM	3	
463.	22 July	Vahan	0040	Black arrow	5	
464.			2030	60 mm mortar	9	
465.				Istiglal	11	
466.		Berdavan	0105	RPG-7	2	

No.	Date	Direction	Time	Type of weapon	Ammunition	Details of violations
467.				60 mm mortar	1	
468.			0630	60 mm mortar	3	
469.			0710		1	
470.			1900	SVD	5	
471.			2210	PK	15	
472.				SVD	1	
473.		Mehrab	0910	Black arrow	4	
474.				PK	4	
475.			1610	Black arrow	10	
476.			1620		10	
477.		Agarak	0920	AKM	250	
478.			2050	AKM	5	
479.		Choporlu	1145	PK	60	
480.		Chinari	1310	DShK	5	
481.			1315		10	
482.		Paravaqar	2015	Black arrow	7	
483.		N. Karmiraghbyur	2015	AKM	12	
484.		Chambarak	2030	60 mm mortar	9	
485.				PK	250	
486.				DShK	60	
487.				Istiglal	10	
488.		Kiranc	2200	AKM	12	
489.		Baghanis	1305	SVD	10	
490.		Koti	1750	PK	40	
491.		Voskevan	1825	AKM	5	
492.		Sevakavan	2305	AK	2	
493.		Shaghat	2315	AKM	10	
494.	23 July	N. Karmiraghbyur	0110	AKM	10	At 0820, near the village of Jraberd, on the line of contact, soldier Varazdat
495.		Berdavan	0145	PK	10	

No.	Date	Direction	Time	Type of weapon	Ammunition	Results of violations
496.			1235	AK	20	Haroyan received a wound from the Azerbaijani side.
497.			1245		5	
498.			1520	PK	10	
499.			1910	PK	80	
500.				SVD	10	
501.			2145	PK	50	
502.		Mehrab	1115	SVD	1	
503.				AK	4	
504.		Vahan	1230	DShK	200	
505.				82 mm mortar	5	
506.		Aygehovit	1310	SVD	14	
507.				DShK	2	
508.			1925	AK	5	
509.			2000		5	
510.			2140	AKM	3	
511.			2150		2	
512.			2205	Black arrow	3	
513.		Paravaqar	1410	PK	15	
514.			1710	AK	7	
515.		Koti	1225	Black arrow	20	
516.		Aygepar	1855	AK	4	
517.		Ttu jur	1910	DShK	40	
518.				82 mm mortar	3	
519.		Chinari	2010	DShK	10	
520.			2020		10	
521.			2025		20	
522.			2035		20	
523.		Movses	2045	PK	3	
524.		Kayanavan	2000	SVD	2	

No.	Date	Direction	Time	Type of weapon	Ammunition	Results of violations
525.	24 July	Berdavan	0005	AK	10	At 2005, near the village of Mehrab, on the line of contact, two soldiers, Manvel Ghazaryan and Edgar Chobanyan, received a shrapnel wound from the Azerbaijani side.
526.			2220	PK	30	
527.			2230		125	
528.			2240		40	
529.		Chinari	0925	SVD	9	
530.			1515	AKM	5	
531.				SVD	1	
532.		Kayanavan	1010	AK	7	
533.			1155	SVD	1	
534.		Movses	1015	SVD	6	
535.			1050	AK	5	
536.			1730	PK	15	
537.			1735		8	
538.			1740		8	
539.		Ttu Jur	1150	Black arrow	10	
540.			1810	AKM	150	
541.				PK	150	
542.				60 mm mortar	7	
543.		Aygehovit	1155	Black arrow	4	
544.		Vazashen	1230	SVD	1	
545.		Vahan	1425	Istiglal	20	
546.			1530	Istiglal	15	
547.				60 mm mortar	3	
548.			1640	Istiglal	1	
549.			1650	60 mm mortar	30	
550.				82 mm mortar	10	
551.				Istiglal	60	
552.			1700	60 mm mortar	20	
553.				82 mm mortar	10	

No.	Date	Direction	Time	Type of weapon	Ammunition	Results of violations
554.				Istiglal	20	
555.			1910	60 mm mortar	2	
556.		Mehrab	1540	Black arrow	3	
557.				DShK	50	
558.				60 mm mortar	4	
559.			1600-1730	60 mm mortar	6	
560.			1720	PK	200	
561.				DShK	100	
562.				60 mm mortar	1	
563.			1730	PK	800	
564.				DShK	200	
565.				60 mm mortar	1	
566.			1740	PK	600	
567.				DShK	200	
568.				60 mm mortar	2	
569.		Jil	1720	60 mm mortar	2	
570.			1725		2	
571.			2355	AKM	40	
572.		Khndzorut	1720	AK	20	
573.		Chambarak	1755	PK	200	
574.				DShK	40	
575.				60 mm mortar	3	
576.			1905	AKM	70	
577.				DShK	10	
578.			1915	60 mm mortar	3	
579.				82 mm mortar	3	
580.		Eraskh	2305	AKM	2	
581.	25 July	Agarak	0005	AKM	4	
582.		Eraskh	0030	AKM	3	

No.	Date	Direction	Time	Type of weapon	Ammunition	Results of violations
583.		Barekamavan	0050	60 mm mortar	5	
584.			0055	60 mm mortar	1	
585.				PK	40	
586.		Movses	0310	AK	2	
587.				SVD	2	
588.		Koti	0935	AK	5	
589.		Berqaber	1335	SVD	3	
590.			1845	PK	4	
591.			2055	SVD	1	
592.			2100		1	
593.		Mehrab	1500	SVD	3	
594.				AKM	20	
595.			1810	PK	50	
596.		Vazashen	1540	DShK	3	
597.			2110	AKM	1	
598.		Chinari	1600	AKM	30	
599.			2030		5	
600.		Choporlu	2040	PK	50	
601.			2045	DShK	10	
602.				PK	40	
603.		Jil	2155	AK	30	
604.		Agarak	2300	AKM	4	
605.		Aygehovit	2320		2	
606.	26 July	Paravaqar	0015	AK	2	
607.		Mehrab	0020	AKM	100	
608.				SVD	12	
609.				Black arrow	3	
610.		Koti	0145	DShK	15	
611.		Azatamut	0550	SVD	2	

No.	Date	Direction	Time	Type of weapon	Ammunition	Results of violations
612.		Chinari	1200	AK	1	
613.				Black arrow	1	
614.			1430	SVD	3	
615.		Ttu Jur	1740	Istiglal	30	
616.		Capatagh	1815	DShK	100	
617.				Black arrow	10	
618.				PK	200	
619.		Pambak	1820	PK	100	
620.				Black arrow	10	
621.				DShK	50	
622.		Geghamasar	1825	PK	6	
623.			1930	DShK	5	
624.		Sevakavan	2130	AK	1	
625.		Aygehovit	2240	AKM	2	
626.			2250		2	
627.	27 July	Paravaqar	0140	DShK	3	
628.			2200	AKM	3	
629.		Jil	1130	Istiglal	3	
630.		Vahan	1545	AGS-17	1	
631.		Choporlu	1725	60 mm mortar	4	
632.		Baharak	1820	PK	6	
633.		Geghamasar	2000	PK	15	
634.		Khndzorut	2020	AKM	6	
635.		Eraskh	2115	AK	3	
636.		Eraskh	2130		1	
637.			2200		2	
638.		Halidzor	2130	PK	40	
639.		N. Karmiraghbyur	2200	AKM	7	
640.		Chambarak	2250	PK	90	

No.	Date	Direction	Time	Type of weapon	Ammunition	Results of violations
641.	28 July	Chinari	0035	AK	15	At 1320, near the village of Karakhanbeyli, on the line of contact, soldier Karen Petrosyan received a shrapnel wound from the Azerbaijani side.
642.			0240	PK	50	
643.			0250		50	
644.		Berqaber	0100	SVD	5	
645.		Movses	0200	AK	2	At 1950, near the village of Kurapatkino, on the line of contact, soldier Mher Gharibyan received a shrapnel wound from the Azerbaijani side.
646.			1825	RPK	2	
647.		Kayanavan	1035	AK	10	
648.		Geghamasar	1230	AKM	7	
649.				SVD	2	At 2010, near the village of Sarijali, on the line of contact, two soldiers, Edvard Aghajanyan and Grigor Dilbaryan, received a shrapnel wound from the Azerbaijani side.
650.			1300	Istiglal	3	
651.				AK	10	
652.		Paravaqar	1445	PK	15	
653.			1535		15	
654.			2310	AKM	30	
655.		Berdavan	1825	PK	60	
656.			2000-2300		150	
657.		Mehrab	2030	SVD	20	
658.		Aygehovit	2055	AKM	4	
659.		Azatamut	2335	SVD	3	
660.				AKM	5	
661.	29 July	Eraskh	0010	AKM	1	
662.			2055	AK	1	
663.		N. Karmiraghbyur	0015	AKM	3	
664.			2145	Black arrow	1	
665.		Kayanavan	0100	SVD	4	
666.		Paravaqar	0300	RPK	15	
667.			2240	AKM	10	
668.			2340	PK	15	
669.			2340	DShK	20	

No.	Date	Direction	Time	Type of weapon	Ammunition	Results of violations
670.		Movses	0550	SVD	1	
671.		Choporlu	1845	SVD	10	
672.				PK	30	
673.		Aygepar	2030	AK	1	
674.		Agarak	2200	RPK	30	
675.				PK	100	
676.			2200	AKM	10	
677.		Geghamasar	2230	DShK	20	
678.				Black arrow	3	
679.			2300	SVD	10	
680.	30 July	Choporlu	0045	PK	15	
681.				SVD	10	
682.		Chinari	0245	SVD	2	
683.		Aygedzor	1550	AKM	40	
684.			2300	AK	25	
685.				PK	30	
686.		Vahan	1600	Istiglal	1	
687.		N. Karmiraghbyur	1700	AKM	3	
688.		Agarak	1740	PK	220	
689.		Khndzorut	1825	RPK	40	
690.		Kayanavan	1900	SVD	3	
691.				AK	6	
692.		Movses	2015	AKM	8	
693.			2300	PK	25	
694.		Azatamut	2020	DShK	6	
695.		Paravaqar	2210	AK	4	
696.		Aygepar	2215	PK	26	
697.			2330	PK	7	
698.		Berdavan	2230	PK	170	

No	*Date*	*Direction*	*Time*	*Type of weapon*	*Ammunition*	*Results of violations*
699.			2240		40	
700.	31 July	Eraskh	0100	AK	3	
701.		Geghamasar	1600	SVD	15	
702.				PK	20	
703.		Chambarak	1645	60 mm mortar	4	
704.		Barcruni	2000	AKM	30	
705.				RPK	10	
706.				PK	5	
707.		Choporlu	2100	PK	20	
708.			2110		100	
709.			2120		3	
710.		Khndzorut	2140	AKM	20	
711.			2150	AKM	20	
712.				RPK	30	
713.		Agarak	2230	AK	14	
714.				PK	16	

United Nations S/2015/644

Security Council

Distr.: General
18 August 2015

Original: English

Letter dated 18 August 2015 from the Permanent Representative of Ukraine to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council

I have the honour to enclose herewith the statement of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Ukraine on the visit of the highest political leadership of the Russian Federation to the temporarily occupied Autonomous Republic of Crimea and Sevastopol (see annex).

I should be grateful if you would circulate the present letter and its annex as a document of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Yuriy **Sergeyev**
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

15-14000 (E) 210815

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Annex to the letter dated 18 August 2015 from the Permanent Representative of Ukraine to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council

Statement of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Ukraine on the visit of the high political leadership of the Russian Federation to the temporarily occupied territory of the Autonomous Republic of Crimea and the city of Sevastopol

17 August 2015

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Ukraine expresses its resolute protest over the visit of the high leadership of the Russian Federation on 17 August 2015 to the territory of the Autonomous Republic of Crimea, which had not been agreed with the Ukrainian side. A respective note of protest has been sent also to the Russian Ministry of Foreign Affairs. Therein, the Ukrainian side demanded an explanation of the manifest disregard of Ukrainian legislation and norms of international law by Russian President Vladimir Putin, the head of the Russian Government, Dmitry Medvedev, and other high-level officials of the Russian Federation and to stop the practice of holding such visits.

Apart from the outrage that such conscious and deliberate neglect of key principles of international law and Ukrainian legislation by Russian leaders causes, we once again draw the attention of the Russian side to the necessity to abide by the procedure for entry to the temporarily occupied territory of Ukraine and exit from it adopted by the Cabinet of Ministers in its resolution 367 of 4 June 2015. We recall that the violation of this procedure envisages responsibility according to current Ukrainian legislation.

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Ukraine emphasizes that the Kremlin's attempts to interpret these unapproved visits to Ukraine as "domestic" travel are null and void. The Autonomous Republic of Crimea and the city of Sevastopol are and will remain an integral part of Ukraine for the entire civilized world, which had already given due assessment of the Russian actions by imposing appropriate restrictive measures.

United Nations S/2015/645

Security Council

Distr.: General
18 August 2015
English
Original: Arabic

Letter dated 18 August 2015 from the Permanent Representative of Libya to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council

On instructions from my Government, I wish to transmit herewith resolution No. 7918 adopted by the Council of the League of Arab States at its extraordinary session of 18 August 2015, concerning developments in the situation in Libya (see annex).

I should like to draw the attention of the members of the Security Council to paragraphs 3, 5 and 6 of the resolution. The Libyan Government hopes that the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1970 (2011) will respond promptly to the provisions of paragraph 6 by agreeing to the Libyan Government's requests for exemptions from the arms embargo in order to supply the Libyan Army.

Further to the League of Arab States resolution, the Libyan authorities will view any continued endeavour to prevent the Libyan Army from acquiring the weapons needed for counter-terrorism as constituting support for terrorism and for the spread of the so-called Islamic State in Iraq and the Levant (ISIL), Al-Qaida and Ansar al-Shari'ah, as well as complicity in those organizations' crimes against the Libyan people in Sirte and other cities.

I should be grateful if the present letter and its annex could be circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) H.E. Mr. Ibrahim O. A. **Dabbashi**
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

15-14017 (E) 200815 200815

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Annex to the letter dated 18 August 2015 from the Permanent Representative of Libya to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council

Dangerous developments in Libya

The Council of the League of Arab States,

Having met at the level of Permanent Representatives in an extraordinary session on 18 August 2015, at the headquarters of the Secretariat of the League, under the chairmanship of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan, with His Excellency Mohamed El Hadi Dayri, Minister for Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation of Libya, in attendance, and with the participation of the Permanent Representatives and the Secretary-General of the League of Arab States,

Having heard the statement of the Minister for Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation of Libya on the escalation of the crisis in Libya owing to the ongoing barbaric violence perpetrated by the so-called Islamic State organization in the neighbourhoods of Sirte,

Expressing its strong condemnation of the savage massacres committed by gangs belonging to Islamic State in Iraq and the Levant (ISIL) against unarmed civilians in the streets, homes and hospitals of the Libyan city of Sirte without regard for religion or human conscience, or for children, women or the elderly,

Expressing its total solidarity with the people of Benghazi, Darnah and Sirte and with the Libyan people as a whole in confronting the terrorist organization ISIL, its savage practices and its obscurantist ideology, as well as other terrorist organizations,

Emphasizing that failing to confront ISIL and its spread in Libya would endanger neighbouring States in particular, and international and regional peace and security in general,

Reaffirming the resolutions and statements of the Council of the League of Arab States at all levels,

Decides

1. To reaffirm the need to respect Libya's unity, sovereignty and territorial integrity, protect its citizens, preserve its political independence; commit to political dialogue among Libyans, renounce violence; support the ongoing political process in the city of Skhirat with the backing of the Secretary-General of the United Nations; and commend the victory achieved by the revolutionaries of the Darnah uprising, with the support of the Libyan Army Air Force, against the terrorist organization ISIL;

2. To welcome the ongoing rounds of Libyan national dialogue in Geneva, in the context of the United Nations initiative and under the auspices of its envoy to Libya, Bernardino León, and to call on the Libyan parties to demonstrate flexibility, uphold the higher interests of Libya and promptly form a national consensus Government;

3. To urge Arab States, individually or collectively, to provide full support for the Libyan Government and implement the relevant Security Council resolutions, particularly paragraphs 3, 7 and 8 of resolution 2214 (2015), which calls upon

Member States to provide Libya with support in its war against terrorism, including the necessary security assistance;

4. To emphasize the need, under such difficult circumstances, for greater urgency in the prompt formulation of an Arab strategy including the provision of military assistance to Libya in combating ISIL terrorism and its spread throughout Libyan territory;

5. To call on the international community to support the Libyan Government in confronting the violations and excesses perpetrated by the terrorist organization ISIL against the innocent civilians of Sirte; and to urge the international community to put in place a comprehensive plan to combat the evil of terrorism, without limiting those efforts to a specific country, region or organization;

6. To urge the United Nations sanctions committee to respond promptly and make a determination on the urgent requests submitted by the Libyan Government to address unfolding crises;

7. To request the Secretary-General to follow up the implementation of this resolution.

(Resolution No. 7918, extraordinary session, 18 August 2015)

United Nations S/2015/646

Security Council

Distr.: General
18 August 2015

Original: English

Letter dated 14 August 2015 from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council

I have the honour to refer to the United Nations Interim Administration Mission in Kosovo (UNMIK), established by Security Council resolution 1244 (1999).

Following the usual consultations, I would like to inform you of my intention to appoint Mr. Zahir Tanin (Afghanistan) as my Special Representative in Kosovo and Head of UNMIK. Mr. Tanin will succeed Mr. Farid Zarif (Afghanistan), who will complete his assignment on 31 August 2015. I would like to take this opportunity to express my gratitude to Mr. Zarif for his dedication and effective leadership of UNMIK.

I would be grateful if you would bring the present letter to the attention of the members of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) **BAN** Ki-moon

15-14014 (E) 190815

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United Nations S/2015/647

Security Council

Distr.: General
18 August 2015

Original: English

Letter dated 18 August 2015 from the President of the Security Council addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to inform you that your letter dated 14 August 2015 (S/2015/646) concerning your intention to appoint Mr. Zahir Tanin (Afghanistan) as your Special Representative in Kosovo and Head of the United Nations Interim Administration Mission in Kosovo (UNMIK) has been brought to the attention of the members of the Security Council. They take note of the intention expressed in your letter.

(*Signed*) U. Joy **Ogwu**
President of the Security Council

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